THE DAILY AMERICAN ORGAN Is published every afternoon, (except Sunday,) at he corner of Louisians avenue and Tenth street, and s delivered to city subscribers (payable to the car-iers) at 10 cents per week. Single copies, 2 cents. Mail aubscribers, \$5.00 per annum, or \$2.50 for ix months, always in advance.

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THE WEEKLY AMERICAN ORGAN

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All communications on business connected ith this paper must be directed to the "American tryan," Washington city, and be post-paid.

All advertisements for the "Organ" should a handed into the office before twelve o clock, M., of the day of publication.

"Against the insidious wiles of foreign influence—
I conjure you to believe me, fellow-citizens—the jealoasy of a free people ought to be constantly awake;
since history and experience prove, that foreign influence is one of the most bancula foes of a republican
government."—Washington.

"I hope we may find some means, in future, of
shielding ourselves from foreign inhuence, political,
commercial, or in whatever form it may be attempted. I can exacetly withhold myself from joining in the
wish of Silas Dean—'that there were an ocean of fire
between this and the old world."—Jefferson.

Agents for the "American Organ.

Agents for the "American Organ."

Altered Lewellin, Richmend, Virginia.
W. L. Williams, Temperance Temple, Gay street,
Baltimore, Maryland.
John P. Hillon (Sassisted by D. W. Balley, 59 and
61 Walnut street, Cincinnati,) is our agent for Cincinnati and other cities in the west.
V. B. Palmer, the American Nowspaper Agent, is
Agent for this paper in the cities of Boston, New
York, and Philadelphia, and is duly empowered
to take advertisements and subscriptions at the
rates required by us. His receipts will be rezard
of as payments. His offices are—Boston, Scollay's Building; New York, Tribune Buildings; Philadelphia, nortkwest corner Third and Chestnut sts.
A. D. Chalones, Burlington, (N. J.,) is agent for
the "American Organ" for the State of New Jersey.
M. J. Burns, Portsmouth, Virginia.
George H. Pervox, Fredericksburg, Va.
J. C. Mongan, New Orleans.
S. Cloven, State of Rhode Island.
D. S. Youno, Stannton, Va.
Lay & Beotrass, No. 73 South Fourth st., Philadelphia, are authorized to obtain subscriptions for the
American Organ.
E. S. R. Butter, for Wilmington, Delaware.

American Organ. E. S. R. Butler, for Wilmington, Delaware. The Convention of the AMERICAN PARTY

OF VIRGINIA, which met at Winchester, on Tuesdey, the 13th of Marck, appointed the under-signed a committee, to make publication, over their

Basis Principles of the American Party of Virginia.

Virginia.

Determined to preserve our political institutions in their original purity and vigor, and to keep them unadulterated and unimpaired by foreign influence, either civil or religious, as well as by home faction and home demagoguism; and believing that an American policy, religious, political, and commercial, necessary for the attainment of these ends, we shall observe and carry out in practice, the following principles:

ing principles:

1. That the suffrages of the American people for political offices, should not be given to any other than those born on our soil, and reared and matured under the influence of our institutions.

2. That no foreigner ought to be allowed to exercise the elective franchise, till he shall have resided within the United States a sufficient length
of time to enable him to become acquainted with
the principles and imbued with the spirit of our
institutions, and until he shall have become thoroughly identified with the great interests of our
country.

to the immigration of all foreigners of honest an industrious habits, and all privileges and immun industrious nables, and an privileges and immuni-ties enjoyed by any native-boun citizens of our country should be extended to all such immigrants, xcept that of participating in any of our political administrations; yet all legal means should be adopted to obstruct and prevent the immigration of the vicious and worthless, the criminal and

4. That the American doctrine of religious toleration, and entire absence of all proscription for opinion's sake, should be cherished as one of the very fundamental principles of our civil freedom, and that any sect or party which believes and mainand that any sect or party which believes and man-tains that any foreign power, religious or palitical, has the right to control the conscience or direct the conduct of a freeman, occupies a position which is totally at war with the principles of freedom of opinion, and which is mischievous in its tendency, and which principle, if carried into practice, would prove wholly destructive of our religious and civil liberty.

liberty.

5. That the Bible in the hands of every free citizen is the only permanent basis of all true liberty and genuine equality.

6. That the intelligence of the people is necessary to the right use and the continuance of our liberties, civil and religious; hence the propricty and importance of the promotion and fostering of all means of moral and intellectual culture by some adequate and permanent provision for general education.

7. That the doctrine of availability, now so prev alent and controlling, in the nomination of cand dates for office, in total disregard to all principl of right, of truth, and of justice, is essential wrong, and should be by all good men condemne

8. That, as a general rule, the same restrictions hould be prescribed to the exercise of the power should be prescribed to the exercise of the power of removal from office, as are made necessary to be observed in the power of appointment thereto; and that executive influence and patronage should be scrupulously conferred and jealously guarded.

2. That the sovereignty of the States should be supreme in the exercise of all powers not expressly delegated to the federal government, and which may not be necessary and proper to carry out the powers so delegated, and that this principle should be observed and held sucred in all organizations of the American party.

10. That all sectarian intermeddling with politics are collisied institutions coming from whitese

or political institutions, coming from whatever source it may, should be promptly resisted by all such means as seem to be necessary and proper for

this end.

11. That whilst the perpetuity of the present form of the federal government of the United States is actually necessary for the proper development of all the resources of this country, yet the principle of non-intervention, both on the part of the federal government and of the several States of the Union, in the municipal affairs of each other, is essential to peace and prosperity of our country, and to the well-being and permanence of our institutions, and at the same time the only reliable bond of brotherhood and union.

12. The red republicanism and licentious indulgence in the enjoyment of civil privileges, are as much to be feared and deprecated by all friends to well-regulated government and true likerty, as any of the forms of monarchy and despotism.

much to be feared and deprecated by all friends
to well-regulated government and true liberty, as
any of the forms of monarchy and despotism.

13. That the true listerests and welfare of this
country, the honor of this nation, the individual
and private rights of its citizena, conspire to demand that all other questions arising from party
organizations, or from any other sonree, should be
held subordinate to and in practice made to yield
to the great principles herein promulgated.

ANDREW E. KENNEDY, of Jefferson,
GEORGE D. GRAY, of Culpoper.

GEORGE D. GRAY, of Culpeper, JOSIAH DABBS, of Halifax.

Our Principles. First. We shall advocate a repeal of the aws of naturalization, or if that cannot be accomplished, then such a modification of those laws, as will prevent future immigrants from becoming citizens, short of a residence of twenty-one years, after taking the oath of alloof all other powers, potentates, and princes.

Second. We shall advocate the passage of a

stringent law by Congress to prevent the imnigration hither of foreigners, who are either paupers or criminals, and to send back to the countries from which they come, all such foreigners of these classes as may, in violation of such law, hereafter reach our ports; and to require the President of the United States to demand from any government, which may send hither such classes of its subjects, imme-diate and ample satisfaction for such outrage, and a preper indemnity against the repetition

Third. We shall sppose the election or ap pointment of any foreign-born citizen to any office of trust, honor-or emolument, under the Federal or State governments, or the employment or enlistment of such persons in the army or navy in time of war; maintaining, as we do the opinion, that the native-born citizens of the United States have the right to govern the and of their birth; and that all immigrants from abroad should be content with the enjoyment of life, liberty and property, under our institutions, without seeking to participate in the enaction, administration, or execution of

Fourth. We shall advocate and urge the doption of such an amended form of an oath to support the Constitution of the United States, and to be administered to all persons elected or appointed to any office of trust, honor, or emolument, under the Federal or State governments, as will effectually exclude from such offices all persons, who shall not directly and explicitly recognise the obligations and binding force of the Constitution of the United States, as paramount to all obligations of adhesion or allegiance to any foreign prince, power, potentate, or authority whatever, under any and

o one of the States of this Union has the right to a limit to the enjoyment of free suffrage any person of foreign birth, who has not been first made a citizen of the United States, according to the "uniform rule" of naturalization prescribed by Congress, under the provisions of

the constitution.

Sixth. We shall oppose, now and hereafter any "union of Church and State," no matter what class of religionists shall seek to bring bout such union.

Seventh. We shall vigorously maintain the ested rights of all persons, of native or foreign birth, and shall at all times oppose the slightest interference with such vested rights.

Eighth. We shall oppose and protest against all abridgment of religious liberty, holding it as a cardinal maxim, that religious faith is a question between each individual and his God, and over which no political government, or other human power, can rightfully exercise any supervision or control, at any time, in any place, or in any form.

Ninth. We shall oppose all "higher law doctrines, by which the constitution is to be set at nought, violated, or disregarded, whether by politicians, by religionists, or by the adherents or followers of either, or by any other class of

Tenth. We shall maintain and defend the constitution as it stands, the Union as it exists, and the rights of the States, without diminution as guaranteed thereby: opposing at all times, and to the extent of our ability and influence, all who may assail them, or either of

them.

Eleventh. We shall oppose no man, and sustain no man, on the ground of his opposition to, or his support of, Democratic measures, or Whig measures; but we shall oppose those who oppose our doctrines, and sustain those who sustain our doctrines. istain our doctrines.

Twelfth. And lastly, we shall use our utmost

exertions to build up an "American party, whese maxim shall be:

AMERICANS SHALL RULE THEIR COUNTRY!

AN ACT for establishing religious freedom, pass in the Assembly of Virginia in the beginning

the year 1786:

Well aware that Almighty God hath created the Well aware that Almighty God hath created the mind free; that all attempts to influence it by temporal punishments or burdens, or by civil incapacitations, tend only to beget habits of hypocrisy and meanness, and are a departure from the plan of the Holy Author of our religion, who, being Lord both of body and of mind, yet chose not to propagate by coercions on either, as was in his almighty power to do; that the impious presumption of legislatures and rulers, civil as well as ecclesiastical, who, being themselves but fallible and uninspired men, have assumed dominion over the faith of others, setting up their own opinions and modes of thinking as the only true and infallible, and as such endeavoring to impose them upon others, bath established and maintained false religions over the greatest part of the world, and through all time; that to compel a man to furnish contributions of money for the propagation of opinions which he disbelieves, is sinful and tyrannical; that even the forcing him to support this or that teacher of his money for the propagation of opinions which he disbelieves, is sinful and tyrannical; that even the forcing him to support this or that teacher of his own religious persuasion is depriving him of the comfortable liberty of giving his contributions to the particular pastor whose morals he would make his pattern, and whose powers he feels most persuasive to righteousness, and is withdrawing from the ministry those temporal rewards, which, proceeding from an approbation of their personal conduct, are an additional incitement to earnest and unremitting labors for the instruction of mankind; that our civil rights have no dependence on our religious opinions more than our opinions in physics or geometry; that, therefore, the proscribing of any citizen as unworthy the public confidence by laying upon him an ineapseity of being called to the offices of trust and emolument, unless he profess or renounce this or that religious opinion, is depriving him injuriously of those privileges and advantages to which, in common with his fellow-citizens, he has a natural right; that it tends also to corrupt the principles of the very religion it is meant to encourage, by bribing, with a monopoly of worldly honors, those who will externally profess and conform to it; that though, indeed, those are criminal who do not withstand such temptations, yet neither are those innocent who lay the hait in their way; that to suffer the civil magistrate to intrude his powers into the field of opinion, and to restrain the profession or propagation of principles, on the supposition of their ill tendency, is a dangerous fallacy, which at once destroys all religious liberty, because, he being of course judge of that tendency, will make his opinions the rule of judgment, and approve or condemn the senti-

ments of others only as they shall square with, or differ from, his own; that it is time enough, for the rightful purposes of civil government, for its officers to interfers when principles break out into overt acts against peace and good order; and, finally, that truth is great, and will prevail if left to herself, that she is the proper and sufficient antagonist of error, and has nothing to fear from the conflict, unless by human interposition disarmed of her natural weapons, free argument and debate, errors ceasing to be dangerous when it is permitted freely to combat them.

Be it, therefore, enacted by the General Assembly, That no man shall be compelled to frequent or support any religious worship, place, or ministry whatsoever, nor shall he be enforced, restrained, molested, or burdened in his body or goods, nor shall he otherwise suffer on account of his religious opinions or belief, but that all men shall be free to profess, and by argument to maintain, their opinions in matters of religion, and that the same shall in no wise diminish, enlarge, or affect their civil capacities.

And though we well know this Assembly, elected

in no wise diminish, enlarge, or affect their civil capacities.

And though we well know this Assembly, elected by the people for the ordinary purposes of legislation only, have no power to restrain the acts of succeeding assemblies, constituted with powers equal to our own; and that, therefore, to declare this act irrevocable would be of no effect in law; yet, we are free to declare, and do declare, that the rights hereby asserted are of the natural rights of mankind, and that if any act shall be hereafter passed to repeal the present, or to narrow its operations, such an act will be an infringement of natural right.

The following preamble and resolutions, adopted at a mass meeting of the citizens of Washington, on the 27th day of September last, present the general sentiments of the "American party" in this city, and will doubtless be read with interest by the friends of American principles throughout the country, to wife.

less be read with interest by the friends of American principles throughout the country, to wit:

Whereas, a public meeting of citizens of Washington was held at Carusi's Saloon, on the 19th instant, upon a call made in and approved by the Executive organ, the proceedings of which, in the resolutions said to have been adopted at that meeting, and in the speeches of certain selected orators at a subsequent adjourned meeting, are now spread before the public eye in the columns of said organ, and its kindred presses, with approbation; and whereas said resolutions, however dressed up in abstract professions of patriotism, asual principles dear to the American heart and necessary to the safety of the constitution and to the peace and prosperity of our country; and whereas, the Executive is invoked therein to remove from public employment such officeholdes as entertain those principles, thereby to perpetrate a ruthless proscription of both Whigs and Democrats for an honest difference of opinion: therefore—

Eccated, That mere professions of love to the constitution and to civil and religious freedom, when contradicted by actions, cannot deceive the sensible and vigitant guardians of American liberty, whose apprehensions have been excited at beholding the strides that have been made toward a complete control of our government by the subjects of a foreign potentate well-known as the avowed enemy of our whole American system, to whose overthrew they are solemnly devoted.

Eccoleced, That, as vigilant custodians of that beneficent system of civil and religious freedom bequeathed to us by the fathers of the republic, it is our duty to meet and repel all insidious attacks upon our liberties as well as all open assaults; and that we view with indignation and alarm the assertion of principles and purposes, on the part of the recognised extension of such a character that, if not now resisted, will lead, at no distant day, to the overthrow of the American Constitution, which constitute aggressions of such a character that, if

the United States proscription of all officers of the federal government who may have thought fit to become members of the association of Know Knothings—a recommendation which, before its adoption, had been recognised and acted upon by the Executive of the United States—proposes an alarming and dangerous infraction of the principles of self-government, and calls for the prompt and decisive rebuke of all the free citizens of these United States, without distinction of party, sect, or creed.

Resolved, That every Protestant denomination in the United States maintains the constitutional principle of a separation of Church and State—in which principle on the other hand, the Papal Church abroad openly, and always, and everywhere maintains the doctrine of obedience of the civil to the ecclesiastical autherity, both in Europe and America; the sad and ruinous effects of which, in the one, are seen in countless emigrants flying from its tyranny and misery to our own happy land, and in the other, in the iguorance and poverty of the masses, in the wealth and vices of the clergy, and in the ceaseless insurrections, massacres, and proverbial instability of our Southern sister Republics.

Resolved, That upon these principles we appeal from the opinions, whose proclamation has caused this meeting, to the people of the United States; and, although we might infer they are an exponent of executive feelings, from the efficial positions of those who controlled the proceedings, yet we will still hope that the President, who alone has the power, will arrest the proscription already begun of faithful office-holders, both Democrats and Whigs, for daring to entertain American and Protestant sentiments, and will reject the mercenary suggestion urged upon him by the fourth resolution of the meeting fast week, as a covert scheme to gratify the appetite of office-seekers at the expense of many who zealously and efficiently sided in his elevation to power, and whose removal under existing circumstances will fix an indebities and provided in

"AMERICAN ORGAN," A Daily and Weekly Paper, published in Washington City, D. C., by

AN ASSOCIATION OF NATIVE AMERICANS.

An ASSOCIATION OF NATIVE AMERICANS.

WE have reached an important crisis in our political history. The two leading parties in our country, hitherto separated by broad lines, either of principle or of policy, differ now scarcely in any thing but in names.

A Mational Bank, formerly an essential point of difference between rival parties, has now no advocates. A Protective Tariff for the sake of protection, which once divided parties and distracted our National Councils, has become obsolete, as a question of party policy, simply because a "recenter tariff" affords incidental protection to American Manufactures. A modification of the details of our present tariff system is all that is demanded by the most strenuous advocates of protection to American Industry.

The distribution of the proceeds of the public lands among the several States, as formerly claimed by one party, and the application of those proceeds solely in aid of the national Treasury, as claimed by the other party, have both yielded to a compromise of these conditions as issues between Whigs and Democrats. A plan formed of a compound of "squatter sovereignty," of "graduation," and of a "surrender to the States," in which they lie, seems likely to withdraw the public lands from the arens of future party contests.

The improvement of harbors and rivers by congressional aid, on which political parties have hitherto differed at different times, has now become less a question of principle than of local and sectional contest; and it will doubless be adjusted by the next Congress, upon that basis of liberality and justice demanded by the spirit of the age and the true interests of the country.

Other questions, of minor importance, on which, at different times, the two prominent parties for the country disagreed, have now, by a change of irrumatance, become obsolete. What, then, remain as issues of any theoretical or practical importance between Whigs and Democrata-issues which are vastaly importance seekeen Whigs and Democrata-issue which are vastaly import

issues must, in their discussion, progress, and termination, annihilate these two parties, which, for years past, have battled, with alternate success, for political supremacy.

A new era is at hand—an era which will be characterized, in the future history of these States, as the ERA OF PATRICTISM! Throughout the length and breadth of this great and glorious Union, the masses of the American people have spontaneously and simultaneously started the inquiry—"ARE NOT AMERICANS CAPALE OF OVERNING THEIR COUNTRY!" This inquiry is as universal as it is natural and pertinent. The response is being given in the thousands of associations aspringing up in all portions of the United States, and resting on the single basis, that the native-born citisms of this Union have the capacity and the will to administer their own Government, to protect the rights which they have inherited, and to perpetuate the freedom and independence of their native land!

Shall we trace the causes of this spontaneous and universal uprising of the masses of our countrymen? The evils incident to the indiscriminate immigration of foreigners into our country—the consequences of permitting such immigrants to enjoy the right of suffrage—and the degrading effect of elevating foreigners to posts of honor and trust under our government; all these have been seen and known to our people for years past, and yet until now, with few exceptions, the American people have seemed to be blind to the progress of foreignism in the land. We need not, on the occasion of presenting this circular prospectus to the country, assign the causes for this sudden and general manifestation of the purpose of the American people to take the reins of government into their own hands; it is sufficient for the object we have now in view to state the undentable and obvious fact that such purpose acids.

We now come forward to present to our fellow-citimens the mode and menus of concentrating the opinions and of harmonizing the action of those who are disposed to unite in the formation o

weekly paper, to be called

THE AMERICAN ORGAN.

The publication will commence on the 15th day of November daily, and on the 20th weekly.

A cash capital, amply sufficient to commence and to continue the enterprise, has been subscribed and secured to be advanced by a number of wealthy and influential goutlemen; and we are insured a daily circulation surpassing that of any paper now published in Washington city. The number of our weekly subscribers will depend upon the enthusiasan of our friends in the several States, but we have such assurances that we cannot doubt we shall commence with many thousands; and that a year will not transpire before our weekly list will be swelled to more than one hundred theusand.

Our position at the seat of the federal government, the centre of our political system, where all the representatives of the States, and of the people annually assemble, and where pruminent men of all parises periodically sojourn for many months, is considered by us, and by our friends, as the most favorable one for the publication of the oran or russ American.

by us, and by our friends, as the most favorable one for the publication of the order of the American Fart; and if the most untiring devotion to the advocacy of the doctrines and policy of this party shall give us a claim to its support, we know we shall deserve, and we trust we shall receive it.

We cannot perhaps more distinctly and concisely define the basis on which the American Organ is established than by presenting the following extract, which we copy and adopt from an address of a former President of the Missouri Native American Association, and published at St. Louis in February, 1841, to wit:

which we copy and adopt from an address of a former President of the Missouri Natice American Association, and published at St. Louis in February, 1841, to wit:

"The prepartuation of American present is our object, American elostes of the American professor of the American professor of the American elostes as will in our judgment, if carried out, perpetuate our freedom and protect our native rights; nor shall we at any time deviate from the path of duty as the organ of the American purty, and the advecate of American rights.

We shall neither sustain nor oppiese any political measures on the ground that they emanate from a Democratic or from a Waig administration; but we shall batter any future administration. Keeping always in view the principles and purposes of the American party, we shall battle for those principles and purposes, while as an independent journal, we shall approve what we think is right and condemn what we think is wrong in the principles of all public men and of all political parties. The editor of the American Organ will be a Democrat of the school of Jefferson and Madison, progressive in his notions of public policy, yet consistent in his advocacy of the rights of the States.

No essay or editorial shall ever appear in the American Organ, the tendency of which would be to projudice the rights or wound the feelings of the citizens of any of the States, as a far as the influence of this paper shall extend, the constitutional rights of coach, and of all the States, and the maintained. We hold that the institution of slavery belongs exclusively to those States involving transplantation.

The "American Organ, the tendency of which would be to projudice the rights or wound the feelings of the citizens of any of the States, of the States, for a state influence of this paper shall extend, the constitutional rights of coach, and of all the States, of the States, for itself, has the sole and exclusive right to determine whether or not elevery shall eviat within its borders, We shall therefore oppose

GENERAL INFORMATION.

Almanac for the City of Washington.

The cars leave daily at 6 and 81/4 A. M., and 8 and 5 P. M.

P. M. For Alexandria.

The Washington and Alexandria boat leaves Page's Wharf, Seventh street, hourly. Fare five ets. For Rockville.

The stage leaves every morning at 7 o'clock. Fare \$1. Office, corner of D and 8th streets.

For Upper Mariboro'.

The stage leaves every morning at 7 o'clock. Fare \$1. 50. Office, northwest corner of D and 8th sts.

For Gordonsville.

The cars leave Alexandria daily, at 7½ o'clock, for Gordonsville and intermediate places.

For Richmond.

The boat leaves the wharf at the terminus of 12th street daily at 1 A. M., and 8 o'clock, P. M. Fare \$5.50.

For Leesburg.

street daily at 1 A. M., and 8 o'clock, P. M. Fare \$5.50.

For Leesburg.

The stage leaves Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday. Office, United States Hotel.

California Steamers leave New York on the 5th and 20th of each month. Persons desirous of writing from this city should mail their letters on the 3d and 18th of each month.

The Post Office.

The Northern and Eastern Mail is opened at 8 o'clock A. M., and half past 7 P. M.; closes at 4 P. M. and 9 P. M.

The Great Southern Mail is opened at 8 A. M., and closes at 6 P. M. The Southern Mail, as far South as Wilmington, North Carolina, arrives at half past 3 P. M., closes at 3 P. M.

The Northwestern Mail is open at half past 7 P. M., closes at 3 P. M.

The Western Mail is open at 8 o'clock A. M., closes

oses at 3 P. M. The Western Mail is open at 8 o'clock A. M., close at 3 P. M.

The Norfolk Mail arrives at 11 o'clock P. M., closes at 2 P. M., daily, except Sundays.

The California Mail, direct, closes here on the 3d and 18th of each month, at 2 P. M.

Warrenton Mail arrives at 11 A. M., closes at 10 A. M.,

Warrenton Springs arrives at 11 A. M., closes at 10 A. M. and 3 P. M.

Rates of Postage:
Each halfounce, under 3,000 miles, prepaid, 3 cents ppaid, 5 cents. Each half ounce, over \$,000 miles, prepaid, 6 cents

unpaid, 10 cents.

All printed matter in general—anywhere in the Inited States:

First three ounces - - - 1 cent.
Each subsequent ounce - 1 cent.
If not prepaid, double these rates.
But.

But— Newspapers and Periodicals—paid quarterly, i

Books, bound or unbound, weighing not more than pounds, may be sent by mail, for each oz., as fol-4 pounds, may be sent by man, 10.

lows:
Under 3,000 miles, prepaid, 1 cent. Unpaid, 114 ct.
Over "" 134" 8 cts.
Fractions over a single rate are charged as on

rate.
"Periodicals, in the sense used above, are publications improved once in three months, or oftener." SAILING OF THE OCEAN STEAMERS

SALLING OF THE OCEAN STEAMERS.
FROM THE UNITED STATES.

NAMES.
LEAVES
FOR DATE.
Empire City New York Hav's N. O. Apl. 4
Atlantic New York Liverpool. Apl. 2
George Law New York Aspinwall. Apl. 5
Union. New York Havre, &c. Apl. 7
Asia. Boston, &c. Liverpool. Apl. 11
TO ARRIVE.
Baltic Liverpool. New York Mch. 24
Washington Bremen, &c. New York Mch. 34
America. Liverpool. Boston. Mch. 31

MORE ABOUT LOCKS.

JONES'S Rotating Permutation Plate
Lock, now commonly called the WORLD'S
FAIR LOCK, without key or key-hole, is the Lock
that secured the outer doors of the Herring Safe that
contained \$1,000 at the World's Fair, London, 1861,
it being necessary to unlock this before other locks
in the safe could be unlocked. All parties interested
are referred to the following notice:

THE WORLD'S FAIR LOCK.

NOTICE.

I have this day sold to Messrs. STEARNS & MAR-VIN, manufacturers of WILDER'S Patent Salaman-der SAFES, New York, the patent right of my ROTATING PERMUTATION PLATE LOCK,

"JONES'S ANTI-GUNPOWDER LOCK," or "THE WORLD'S FAIR LOCK."

The latter title was acquired in consequence of this Lock being placed in a Safe at the World's Fair, with \$1,000 in the Safe, to be the reward of any person

\$1,000 in the Safe, to be the reward of any person who could open the door.

The gold remained therein for a period of forty-five days, whilst the visiters got tired of turning the dials, with such poor prospect of success, the number of changes being 24,300,000.

Bankers, Jewelers, and Merchants who desire to have these Locks upon their doors, can have them by applying to Stearns & Marvin, No. 146 Water street, who have the exclusive right to manufacture said Locks in the United States.

HENRY C. JONES.

Newark, N. J., January 20, 1853. STEARNS & MARVIN.

Successors to Rich & Co., 144 and 146 Water st., N. Y. THE ONLY MAKERS OF SALAMANDER SAFES HE ONLY MAKERS OF DADALESS.

smbining Wilder's and Rice Parents.
S. H. HOWELL, Agent,
Composition, D. C. mar 29—1m PROCLAMATION.

PROCLAMATION.

In PORTANT NOTICE,—The best material and the best work only allowed in the SHIETS made and sold by WM. H. FAULKNER, the only practical Shirt Maker in the city of Washington. Try them, and eave money, in addition to trouble, time, and temper. Gentlemen measured, and a good fit guaranteed in all cases.

Orders attended to with despatch. Please note the address, SIGN OF THE SHIET,

Pennylvania arouse, between

ddress, SIGN OF THE SHIRT,
Pennsylvania avenue, between
Third and Four-and-a-Half sts., south side
dec 5—1yd Henry L. Thomas is agent for the Ameri

can Organ in the Fifth and Sixth Wards. All persons wishing to subscribe, or failing to receive their paper regularly, will please leave name and address at his residence A street north between 3d and 4th east, Capitol Hill, or Bates's Drug Store, Navy Yard, or at the office of the American Organ.

For a the office of the American Organ.

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From the Home Journal. The Imperial Dandy.

The Imperial Dandy.

A REMINISCENCE.

Alexander of Russia passed through Brussels or route for his own capital from Paris, where he had been resting his war-worn limbs and displaying his handso ne person for a season, shortly after the issue of that great day of Waterloo, which had changed the aspect and destinies of dynasties and nations. The Belgian provinces, for a long time annexed to France, had been placed under the sovereignty of the House of Orange, and William of Nassan, but a few months before reinstated in his her-ditary dominions, had united these possessions to his crown. His principal residence and that of his officers of State was at the Hague, but he occasionally visited Brussels; and, that his appearance there might not be deficient in pomp and regality, was generally accompanied by his household, and by the representatives of foreign Powers at his Court and their suites. The visit of the Czarchanced to correspond with one of these royal misgrations to the Belgian metropolis and a hell as at his Court and their suites. The visit of the Czarchanced to correspond with one of these royal migrations to the Belgian metropolis, and a ball at
the palace in honor of this event announced for
the evening succeeding his arrival. To this, as a
member of the corps diptomatique, I was favored
with an invitation; so, domning my court dressthen worn on such occasions without risk of subjecting ourselves to imputed violation of republican simplicity, or of unbecoming compliance with
royal and immemorial custom—I made my way
through pages, ushers, and chamberlains, to a suite
of splendid apartments filled with rank, fashion,
chivalry and beauty.

A plain Monsieur would have been such an anomaly in this courtly assembly, that I silently acquiesced in the title which had attached to my
person in my progress from landing place to landing place along the lofty stairway I was required
to ascend, and the last usher bowed me into the
room as Count Something, or Somebody—a sobri-

to ascend, and the last usher bowed me into the room as Count Something, or Somebody—a solyriquet, however, which attracted as little notice as if he had been content to introduce me under my own legitimate patronimic. The Emperor had not made his appearance; and as seats were not permitted in the presence of royalty, the company soon became impatient for the guest of the evening. The ladies stood in a row next to the wall, extending from one end of the very spacious apartment to the other; the gentlemen in detached groups, in different quarters of the room—most of them, being military men, in gorgeous regimentals, and some almost heard down. groups, in different quarters of the room—most of them, being military men, in gorgeous regimentals, and some almost bowed down by the weight of decorations attached to their button holes, or supended from their necks. Many showed, in addition to these flattering testimonials, other tokens of hard-fought fields and hair-breadth escapes; and maimed limbs and scarred faces told of other and ruder sports than those for which they were at present assembled. But all went merrily now, and as the military band, which had lately marshalled them in "Battle's magnificently stern area."

"Battle's magnificently stern array," announced the hero of the pageant, "grim-visaged war" would hardly have recognised, in countenances glowing with anticipations of festivity, and smoothed to smiles of gentler gallantry, fontures so lately compressed in sternness, or distorted with pain on the blood-stained fields where for years he had been accustomed to encounter them. On came the Czar, accompanied by the King of Holland, the Prince of Orange, and a brilliant staff himself the cynosure of wondering eyes—as well he might be, for seldom had nature and art combined to produce a finer specimen of humanity. Somewhat exceeding the common height, of fair complexion, with just enough of embon-point to indicate perfectbut not rude health—his appearance apart from his half-military costume, was rather that of the well-bred gentleman than of the herr, or the grandee. His face—round, smooth, and somewhat florid, with light whiskers but no mustache—had neither a martial nor very intellectual expression; but was not wanting in animation, and bespoke amiability and good-fellowship, rather than disposition or capacity to command. An approach to baldness was perhaps no disadvantage to him, as it gave elevation and expansion to his forehead, and a lordly character to the head, which, well-placed on his manly shoulders, seemed better adapted to this emblem of peaceful soverieignty than to the warrior's helmet, or the conqueror's wreath.

His dress was faultless. A scarlet coat, fitting queror's wreath.

His dress was faultless. A scarlet coat, fitting

His dress was faultless. A scarlet coat, fitting so tightly to his person, as, but for the color, to seem part of it, was crossed by the broad ribbon of St. Andrew, and bore no other insignia; while his well-formed limbs, in white knee-breeches, as they were called, and silk stockings of the same color, terminated in feet of proper proportions, encased in pumps, fastened by large buckles of gold. Moving gracefully to the middle of the room, he took his stand in front of the line of assembled beauties—for really all were lovely women—and lifting his lorgaette to his eye, and directing it from right to left, and then from left to right, of the dazzling array, with as much song froid as if he had been inspecting a file of soldiers, he fixed at last on one of the expectant and agitated beve, let fall his glass, stepped forward, and putting his arm daintily around her waist, without uttering a word, led her out in a polonaiss—a dance between a walk and a waltz—in which he was followed by the principal personages of the assembly, each of whom walk and a waltz—in which he was followed by the principal personages of the assembly, each of whom had provided himself with a partner, though with less of the Grand Seigneur in making his selection. A very lew turns round the room sufficed for his gratification, when, restoring the fair, exultant, and doubtless envied favored one, to the rank from which he had withdrawn her, he stood in the middle of the room, apart from all others, complacently looking down on his own fine limbs, with the air of one well satisfied with their symmetry and their achievement.

the air of one well satisfied with their symmetry and their achievement.

There was rather more of dandyism than of dignity in this self-adulation—more of the petit maitre than of the Emperor; but then an Emperor is but a man, and few men, so favored by fortune, position, and personal endowment, would have been least desirous to display them. After a few moments' repose, the same ceremony of selecting and leading out a fair partner was repeated, and this, at intervals, three or four times during the evening. at intervals, three or four times during the evening, after which, he conversed for an hour or two with his royal associates, and then whitherew, that his angust presence might be no longer a restraint on festivities which proceeded more gayly and more naturally without him.

Would you think, gentle reader, that in this identical hall, but three short months prior to this festal evening, and, on an occasion like this, was held that bright assembly Byron has immortalized, when. at intervals, three or four times during the evening

Belginm's capital had gathered there,

"Belgium's capital had gathered there, Her beauty, and her chivairy," that the cannon's rude throat might disturb its joy-ousness, and turn to mourning its sounds of revel-ry? Yet so it was; and as Emperor, princes, he-roes and beauties glided past me in the dance, ob-rousive fancy led me back to the fattal night which had blanched with terror cheeks that but a mo-ment before had been suffused with pleasure, and changed to stern, and, in many instances, sternal changed to stern, and, in many instances, eternal editions, the lover's vow and the gallant's adulation. Alas! how many a brave spirit did that solemn and unexpected sound summon to the deadly but-tle-field, never to return; how many a bereaved tle-field, never to return; how many a bereaved fair one retired from that gay chamber to hide her blighted hopes in seclusion, or the grave! The spectres of that brief past mingled with the living who thronged the animated hall, and mirth and fostive music, though countenanced on this ocasion by Russia's imperial autocrat, appeared inbarmonious and out of place in precincts so lately invaded by the trumpet-call of war, and the awful summons of that still greater potentate—Death.

W. B. E.

F. Sconler, the murderer of Hoake, at Covington, Kentucky, has been arrested at Law-renceburg, Ia.

renceburg. Ia.

**Blacksmiths, it is said, forge and steel every day; but we think people speak ironically of them, though they are much addicted to vice, and play at old stedge.

Parodi, the singer, is about to return to the United States.